## REGULATORY FAIRNESS ACT

The Regulatory Fairness Act, chapter 19.85 RCW, was enacted in 1982 to minimize the impact of state regulations on small business. The Regulatory Fairness Act defines small business in RCW 19.85.020 as "any business entity, including a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity, that is owned and operated independently from all other businesses, and that has fifty or fewer employees."

### Small Business Economic Impact Statements (SBEIS)

An SBEIS must be prepared by state agencies when a proposed rule meets the criteria shown below. All permanent rules adopted under the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, must be reviewed to determine if the requirements of the Regulatory Fairness Act apply; if an SBEIS is required it must be completed before permanent rules are filed with the office of the code reviser.

### When is an SBEIS Required?

When:

The proposed rule will impose more than minor costs on businesses in an industry; or

Requested to do so by a majority vote of the joint administrative rules review committee within forty-five days of receiving the notice of proposed rule making under RCW 34.05.320.

### When is an SBEIS Not Required?

When:

The rule is proposed only to comply or conform with a federal law or regulation, and the state has no discretion in how the rule is implemented;

There is less than minor economic impact on business;

The rule reduces costs to business (although an SBEIS may be a useful tool for demonstrating this reduced impact);

The rule is adopted as an emergency rule, although an SBEIS may be required when an emergency rule is proposed for adoption as a permanent rule;

The rule is pure restatement of state statute; or

The agency has used the expedited process under RCW 34.05.353 and did not received any written objections.

### SBEIS--Purpose--Contents

An SBEIS must include a brief description of the reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements of the proposed rule, and the kinds of professional services that a small business is likely to need in order to comply with such requirements. It shall analyze the costs of compliance for businesses required to comply with the proposed rule adopted pursuant to RCW 34.05.320, including costs of equipment, supplies, labor, professional services, and increased administrative costs. It shall consider, based on input received, whether compliance with the rule will cause businesses to lose sales or revenue. To analyze cost impacts, see RCW 19.85.040.